# 40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-13 Edition)

### Pt. 82, Subpt. G, App. J

[65 FR 24392, Apr. 26, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 4202, Jan. 29, 2002]

APPENDIX J TO SUBPART G OF PART 82—SUBSTITUTES LISTED IN THE JANUARY 29, 2002 Final Rule, effective April 1, 2002

## FIRE SUPPRESSION AND EXPLOSION PROTECTION SECTION—TOTAL FLOODING SUBSTITUTES— ACCEPTABLE SUBJECT TO NARROWED USE LIMITS

End-use	Substitute	Decision	Conditions	Further information
Total flood- ing.	HFC Blend B (Halotron II®).	Acceptable subject to narrowed use limits.	Acceptable in areas that are not normally occupied only.	See additional comments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

#### Additional comments:

## FIRE SUPPRESSION AND EXPLOSION PROTECTION SECTOR—TOTAL FLOODING SUBSTITUTES— UNACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES

End-Use	Substitute	Decision	Further Information
Halon 1301	HBFC-22B1	Unacceptable	HBFC-22B1 is a Class I ozone depleting substance with an ozone depletion potential of 0.74.
Total Flooding Agents.			The manufacturer of this agent terminated production of this agent January 1, 1996, except for critical uses, and removed it from the market because it is a fetal toxin.

[67 FR 4202, Jan. 29, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 56367, Sept. 27, 2006]

APPENDIX K TO SUBPART G OF PART 82—SUBSTITUTES SUBJECT TO USE RESTRIC-TIONS AND UNACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES LISTED IN THE JULY 22, 2002, FINAL RULE, EFFECTIVE AUGUST 21, 2002

### FOAM BLOWING—UNACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES

End-use	Substitute Decision Comme			nmen	ts			
Replacements for HCFC-141b in the following rigid polyurethane/ polyisocyanurate applications:  —Boardstock —Appliance	HCFC-22, HCFC- 142b and blends thereof.	Unacceptable	Alternatives ODP.	exist	with	lower	or	zero-
—Spray All foam end-uses	HCFC-124	Unacceptable	Alternatives ODP.	exist	with	lower	or	zero-

[67 FR 47721, July 22, 2002, as amended at 72 FR 14443, Mar. 28, 2007]

Additional comments:

1—Should conform to relevant OSHA requirements, including 29 CFR 1910, subpart L, Sections 1910.160 and 1910.162.

2—Per OSHA requirements, protective gear (SCBA) should be available in the event personnel should reenter the area.

3—Discharge testing should be strictly limited to that which is essential to meet safety or performance requirements.

4—The agent should be recovered from the fire protection system in conjunction with testing or servicing, and recycled for later use or destroyed.

5—EPA has no intention of duplicating or displacing OSHA coverage related to the use of personal protective equipment (e.g., respiratory protection), fire protection, hazard communication, worker training or any other occupational safety and health standard with respect to halon substitutes.